

**THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1860**

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## HEROES AND HERO-WORSHIP.

PHILOSOPHERS tell us that the Greek word for "man" expresses a being who turns his face upward. The aptness for uplifting the gaze in a moral as well as a physical sense is certainly characteristic of the *genus homo*. It would be difficult to find a sane human being who did not recognise in some other being, real or imaginary, a superiority to which he could look up. Religious adoration is one development of this tendency; admiration for supposed greatness in our fellow-men—which is the modern form of hero-worship—is another. And as in religion there is a vast distance, moral and intellectual, between the worshipper of a Supreme and perfect First-cause, and the besotted heathen who merely aspires,

"To lead a monkey or to worship leeks," so in hero-worship there is a wide difference between those who reverence the truly great and good, and those whose homage is ill-bestowed on charlatans, or hypocrites.

It is much to be regretted that this colony should exhibit so great an amount of misplaced veneration. Without falling into the vulgar error of confounding the populace with the people, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are large masses of men around us, from moral obliquity, or from weakness of judgment, are content to admire the worthless and venerate the contemptible. This is a bad symptom as regards the present, and a bad omen for the future; nor is it more satisfactory when we contemplate it with reference to the past. For we have announced ourselves to the world, without a flourish of trumpets, as a virtuous people, to whose purity the very neighbourhood of crime is revolting. We indignantly refused the most tempting bribes to make New South Wales a workhouse or even a reformatory for convicts.

"Nil vultu diuturno hinc limina tangit!" Granted, it were base to regret that we did so. Roads and bridges and public works are good things; yet, if honest and orderly population is immeasurably better. But have we been resolute in our virtuous indignation—consistent in our antipathy to crime and criminals? Alas! no. There is, doubtless, extant among us an enlightened public opinion, the result of the aggregate judgments of honest and educated men, which instinctively arrays itself against violators of the law, and bestows its homage only on those who combine sterling principle with shining abilities. But this opinion is public only in a limited sense. It is not noisy; it is not obtrusive; it rarely bestows an ovation, still more rarely inflicts the pillory. The men whom it condemns may be greeted by the applause of thousands, and may strut about in broad daylight with a "tail" as long as ever waited on a Highland chieftain driving his neighbour's cows. For there is a spurious public opinion, begotten by impudence upon ignorant credulity, which, considering its intrinsic feebleness, often seems to speak "with most miraculous organ." It finds utterance through the shouts of riotous loafers, clamoring for the work which they are resolved not to do; of election mobs roaring for the liberties which they would sell for a drachma, or a dram; in short, through the over-strained throats of the noisy and thoughtless, wherever they muster to some specious watch-word. Unhappily, these utterances are too often mistaken, especially at a distance, for the genuine voice of the people; and, when they sound in honour of some political quack or notorious evildoer, our colonial worthies are hastily judged of by the ill-chosen specimen, and New South Wales stands discredited in its "popular men."

It is, indeed, painful to see how large, nay, under our present system how powerful, a following any man may have, who is an intrepid spouter, and has fallen under legal censure. It seems as though the protectionist mania had extended to the question of misdoers. An English convict is under a ban—"a man forbid"—utterly excluded from our ports—but offenders of native growth are in request as patriots, and command a high figure in the democratic market. A rank culprit sinks among the dregs of Cockatoo, and emerges a leader of "liberal opinion"—a star of the provincial Press. A convict black with the foulest stains of perjury is no sooner restored to freedom than political greatness is thrust upon him. Under a transparent *alias*, he cooks up petitions, subscribes himself "Hon. Sec." to a municipal committee, and becomes the favoured correspondent of our gaols, achieve a degree of personal popularity which, if charity could be envious, might disquiet the ghost of Howard. Convicts not only may aspire to figure in our Legislature, but perchance may "disdain the limits of their little reign," and contemptuously withdraw their custom from New South Wales, to be refused credit in Queensland. Perseverance in ill-doing earns an especial privilege, and mob-worship culminates when its idol claims equal notoriety as a swindler and as a libeller.

When such are the champions of a miscoloured liberalism, we cannot wonder that our legislation shows no vigour, and little vitality. We are told that there is a "Liberal" majority—but no body can act in a mass without some principle of cohesion. Political adventurers are necessarily obstructive. It is folly to suppose that agitators who live by a system of irritation will seek to heal the sores of the body politic. It is worse than folly to imagine that men advanced by their demerits, and notoriously unworthy, will support a Government really deserving of public confidence. Thus, in place of useful co-operation between the "Liberal" Cabinet and the motley majority aforesaid, we have a tacit compact that Ministers shall draw their salaries and do nothing, whilst strong-lunged patriots edify the masses by "beeh" outside the Assembly, and "bunkum" within it.

We do not lay the blame of this state of things, ridiculous were it not ruinous, merely on the uneducated many, who are not so much the possessors of power as the channels through which it passes to the favourites of the hour. We believe that men of property and education in this colony have conceived too deep and too sudden a disgust at the fruits of the new regime, and fail to make the most of the means yet left to them for securing their due ascendancy in the Assembly and the Cabinet. But the moral of our present remarks is chiefly addressed to the labouring class in our constituencies, or rather to the large portion of that class who are ever agape for some political lead of promise, and ready dupes to every noisy impostor who promises to lead them either by a short cut. We say to them, that if representative institutions are discredited, it is primarily their doing. We say, that if Parliament is becoming less decorous, less intellectual, and less useful—if it does less work in double the time, and attains the weariness of exhaustion without the results of labour, the blame is primarily theirs. By setting the stamp of popular approval on ignorant or unprincipled men they have lowered

the Parliamentary standard, and driven sterling metal out of circulation. They remedy is in their own hands. Let them cease to confide their political interests to men whom they would not trust in the private relations of life. Let them cease to commit the expenditure of millions to men whom they would watch narrowly if they held a subscription plate. Let them cease to dream that blundering spouters, who have scarce mastered the commonest rudiments of human knowledge, can be safe guides on questions demanding the most profound and varied research. Let them learn to despise flattery—to distrust loud professions and large promises. There are men enough of education, property, and principle, good citizens, sound thinkers and honest politicians, to save the country from anarchy and disgrace, if the thousands who now do homage to blockheads or charlatans would but adopt worthier heroes and a more rational worship.

## LAW.

## SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

## SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

## JURY COURT.

**BEFORE Mr. Justice W. and a jury of four.**  
WATT V. LANE. This was an action under the Common Law Procedure Act to recover a sum of £62 5s. 9d., being the amount of a debt from defendant to one Mansfield, of Newland, which defendant had paid, notwithstanding a Judge's order had been made upon him at plaintiff's instance, directing him not to make such payment, but to hand over the amount to plaintiff. The defence was that the debt paid by plaintiff to Mansfield was really due to him, plaintiff being a judgment creditor of Mansfield, and having himself of the Common Law Procedure Act to take out a Judge's order to the effect already stated. This order had been duly served upon defendant, and it was after such service that the payment had been made. The actual payment was reduced, on a settlement of accounts, to £25 17s. This, consequently, was the real sum claimed.

His Honor directed the jury that, under these circumstances, the plaintiff had made out his case, and was entitled to recover. The learned Judge commented upon this provision of the Common Law Procedure Act as a most valuable one, and remarked that such a provision had existed in England for 300 years.

**Verdict for plaintiff—£25 17s.**  
ALY V. MURKIN AND ANOTHER. This was an action to recover £420, being an alleged balance of money paid by defendants to the plaintiff for eighteen months' service of the plaintiff as a sheep station, and for cutting down timber to build a woolshed at the order of a person named Jeffries, one of the defendants.

The defence was that the claim had been discharged.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

There was no dispute as to the fairness of the claim, but the defence was that the plaintiff had been paid, and that he had left the money in the hands of Jeffries, who had subsequently died, and that partnership with Murnin. On this ground Murnin urged his non-liability.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

## HAWK COURT.

## Before Chief Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

## JONES V. UNDERWOOD.

This was an action upon two promissory notes for £50 each, made by a third party, and endorsed by the defendant. The question in dispute was, whether there had been notice of dishonour. Upon this the evidence was directly contradictory. Plaintiff and another witness swore positively to the defendant having been told of the dishonour of the notes by the maker, and of the certainty that he would have to pay them. The defendant swore just as positively that he had received no such notice.

Fauett appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; debt £100, interest £1 18s. 6d.; total, £101 18s. 6d.

## RICHARDS V. ANDREWS.

This was an action by Reuben Richards against John Andrews, first for trespass, and for entering plaintiff's close, called Mount George Paddock; secondly, for declaring in slanderous terms that a lease which plaintiff held from one Miss Kelly of this property was a forgery; thirdly, for having falsely charged plaintiff with forging this document. The defence was, as to the trespass, that the property in question belonged to Miss Kelly, and that defendant acted by her leave and license; as to the slander, &c., that he was a mere witness to the transaction, and that defendant had acted for the public benefit.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Bury for the defendant.

The trial of this case did not terminate.

## BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

**BANCO COURT.** Richards v. Andrews, part heard; Malabar v. Aitken; Lane v. Koff; Fox v. Burt; Nicholls v. Toogood; Kepp v. Ashdown and another.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE.** Moore v. Barker and others, adjourned; examination; Forsyth v. Burt, and Fox, to settle money; Forsyth v. Burt, and Fox, to settle money; Forsyth v. Burt, and Fox, to settle money.

**PICTON DISTRICT COURT.**

**WEDNESDAY, 23RD MAY.**

**BEFORE Henry Carr, Esq., Judge.**

Of the twelve juries who were summoned, only five answered when called, and of those five one was challenged, and another begged to be excused from sitting on the trial of an action for the plaintiff, because he knew both the parties, and had heard the particulars of the cause about to be tried. One gentleman was excused, because he was eighty years of age; and another on account of illness. A bystander was about to be sworn as a juror, but he was not qualified, because he knew both the parties, and had heard the particulars of the cause about to be tried. One gentleman was excused, because he was eighty years of age; and another on account of illness. A bystander was about to be sworn as a juror, but he was not qualified, because he knew both the parties, and had heard the particulars of the cause about to be tried. One gentleman was excused, because he was eighty years of age; and another on account of illness. 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*From the Saturday Review.*

member, because it was thought that it would synchronize with the meeting of the Congress.

Two of the bright, though lesser, lights of the Paris bar have succeeded in forcing their way into the Corps Legislatif in spite of the opposition of the Government. The first of these is M. Jules Favre, well known in England as the defender of Orsini, and, other, M. Emile Ollivier, who is still a young man, is the son of a well-known Republican, and was himself Commissary at Marseilles in 1848. He brings to the Chamber, or rather to the monologues, of the Chamber, moderate Republican opinions, the ardent compromise and the English spirit of compromise and the English spirit of compromise which might have been learned from Sir William Palmer. Unfortunately these officers command an arm. They are

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tained upon credit, he will not be restrained taking credit by the prospect of a contingent and remote penalty. Finding commercial travellers continually coming to him soliciting orders, he will seek to maintain appearances, even after insolvency in his affairs has commenced. He will not benefit a penalty, however severe for mere insolvency, which would do to the community, it is impossible to perceive. We know that every year hundred of persons are remanded back to prison to undergo considerable terms of imprisonment. Yet is the evil abated?

Before the County Courts Act came into operation, in 1847, credit was no very generally extended by the lower section of the trading classes, except in localities where the local courts extending to them exercised a salutary influence.

The greatest and most important fault of all our glass and iron buildings has generally been their deficiency in anything like ornamental details, or, to speak plainly, their extreme ugliness. The building of 1853 was bald and unartistic in the extreme; while that of Manchester, not having its size to reduce its ugliness to worse. So with the New York edifice; so with that of Dublin. Nothing was ever attempted in the way of ornament. All these buildings have, in fact, been

several, but it is sufficient to mention one or two of the main barren. If it escapes this danger, the trout at last is nearly ready for it, and they even say that a large trout will not eat the female salmon at a spawning time in expectation of meal! For the first time, therefore, do, in time, give forth small fry, these have to run the gauntlet of innumerable perils before they can reach the sea and grow to a sufficient size to be capable of other enemies than man or the salmon-eating trout. Thus, perhaps, ninety-nine per cent. of the spawn—certainly ninety—is destroyed. But Nettleton's breeding, that quantity lives. Mr Nettleton's experimental tank now contains about 5000 spawn.

It may be said that many accidents occur from carelessness of the men, and that employers are not to be liable for their neglect; but in practice, it will be found that men are careful in proportion to the good management of the enterprise in which they work; and there is no compulsion upon the manager to employ careless men, if they do not like the same such conduct entails.

(From the *Leader and Analyst*, March 10

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**FISH BREEDING IN CANADA.**  
CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times.

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(From the Spectator.)

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(From the Leader.)

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in scarlet admiringly said, but by the great Chifney :

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[illegible]

of less than a third the value of the other, is taxed to the same amount. Sugar also is undoubtedly one of the most necessary necessities of civilized life, equally with rice and pork, and, so many think, should have a special tariff additional tax. The increased tax on tobacco has attracted much attention about the Government, and some of our devotees of concealing the working classes; but the answer to the question is, that the Government has no right to the other column, and that tobacco itself is a luxury.

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 23rd. The *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, of that date, says:—

A fair supply of wheat came in to-day, and several parcels have been sold at 16s. per bushel, the market having settled down to that price.

There is no demand for oats, and we are still unable to give any quotation, no sales having been effected the last few days.

Barley is in demand, and the market has suffered no further change.

Barley is worth as per bushel, and continuous very heavy sales.

Hay is sold at quotations, loose fetching from 55s to 60s and 65s to 70s, according to the quality of the grass.

No cut is doing in potatoes, the demand being still very light.

50s to 55s to 60s is the ruling quotation for the same.

The flour market still exhibits considerable activity, and prices are at a high level, the best being 10s 6d, and some have suffered no further from the heat colonial wheat.

Flour is 5s 4 to 5d per bushel.

**PERMANENT CAMPAIGN.**—On Sunday morning, a hospital-sufferer from scurvy was brought into the hospital, suffering from scurvy, and was left leg and thigh and right arm. From what we can learn of the poor fellow, who had been previously deprived of an eye, and was suffering from blight in the other, was trying saplings in the bush, about five miles beyond Buller's Creek, some four or five days since, and the consequence of his imperfect sight he stepped into a hole where a stump was being burnt out, and received the injuries under which he suffers. He has since been lying under a mia-mia, till found by a person passing from the inland to the coast, and finally a bandage-spirt, brought him into the hospital.

*Advertiser.*

**REOPENING OF RIMON'S LINE.**—Contemporaneously with the re-opening of the railway to Sydney and Newcastle, the new line and route between Wollongong and Campbelltown are being opened. Messrs. George and Campbellstone have been appointed to manage the repairs and restorations have been commenced by Mr. E. Larkin, the Government having granted £100 for the purpose. Fourteen men have been employed to clear the flood, and in a better state than the work is entirely finished, we will be in a position to start it has never been as yet. At present the line is in such a state as to admit of any vehicle passing over it with perfect facility and safety.—*Wollongong Mercury.*

**THE WEATHER.**—Nearly the whole of the inhabiting population are wheezing, sneezing, and coughing. Seriously, the weather is doing us no good, trying to the human constitution, and has demonstrated the necessity of great caution in venturing forth in the night air particularly. After a trifling frost on Saturday, heavy-looking clouds obscured the sun, and the temperature fell. The atmosphere remained bleak and chilly. On Tuesday night the moon shone out through a thick mist, with cold and tapping air. We believe that in the suburban districts several persons have taken cold, and have felt a headache.

*Advertiser.*











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**C**ROCHET, of every description, made to order and  
patterns. DAYTON, O. 106 N. 3rd St.

**A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET,** with partial Board if required. Apply No. 2, High-street.

**A LARGE and convenient HOUSE** or to be LET, adjoining the Circular Warehouse. Apply to **MR. READ and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.**

**A GENTLEMAN** can be accommodated with **BOARD and RESIDENCE** on moderate terms, at 54, Jubilee-street, Palmer-street, Westmoreland.

**A GENTLEMAN** or Two Friends can meet with a partial Board—no other lodgers kept—in a healthy situation. Apply at **Mrs. DUNN'S, Castlemaigue-street North.**

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**A BUTCHER'S SHOP** to LET, in full trade, with fittings complete. Inquire on the premises, Campbell-street, or to **Mr. P. FICHA, Rising star, South Head Road.**

**BOARD and RESIDENCE** for Three Gentlemen, at 26, Nelson-street, Surry Hills.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE**, on moderate terms. 205, Palmer-street, Westmoreland.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE**—A Vacancy for two Gentlemen. 2, Craighead-street, William-street. **Mrs. BRADY.**

**COMMODOUS STORES TO LET.**—A Three-story commodious STORE, centrally situated in Queen's-park, two doors from New Pitt-street, close to the Circular Quay; rent moderate. Apply to **J. H. TUBBELL** and CO., City Mart.

**COOKS, RIVER.**—An eligible Opportunity for an for a term, a FARM of eight acres—three with the most ground, cleared and fenced; a comfortable residence; and the facility will be afforded to an industrious tenant. A fruit and market garden already laid in. Apply to **GEORGE LANGHOEN**, estate agent, New-town Road.

**IMPORTANT TO PARTIES** recently arrived in the Colony, and others:—A most eligible opportunity of securing a comfortable family Cottage, at a moderate price, within a short distance of the Post Office, completely and substantially furnished.

The HOUSE contains six rooms, coach-house, stabling, out-house, &c.

The Furniture, which is nearly all new, and made to order, is to be taken at a valuation.

For particulars and cards to view apply to **ROBERT MUIRIE**, auctioneer, Wynyard-square.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**, West Maitland, was **RENTED**, by Mr. HENRY G. LEE, to the following week, or part, Apply for terms to Mr. ALFRED LEVINE, agent and proprietor, West Maitland.

**PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.**—A large, airy, clean, and commodious, in Bridge-street, on the premises.

**STORES TO LET.**—In Bridge-street, now in the occupation of Mr. HUTCHINGS. Apply to Mr. H. E. JAMES, King-street.

**SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.**—To LET, from

**TO LET**, on 1st July, premises, the extensive and conveniently situated, on the corner of the Circular Quay, Sydney, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., in close proximity to the Circular and other wharves. First mortgage. For particulars apply to  
**HERBERT CHERRY, Secretary.**

**TO HAILMIDDERSEN**—TO LET, that old establishment of the late Mr. BIRCH, of 34, Market-street.

**TO FARRARS**—TO LET, the **GLENHORN COTTAGE**, TANNERY, near the City Bay. Apply to **RAYMOND AND CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.**

**TO LET**, a Four-roomed **COTTAGE**, Victoria-road, Woolloomooloo. **BEIT and MACDONALD, 4, Wynyard-square.**

**TO LET**, the **HOUSE No. 18, Wynyard-square**, possession on 1st July next. Apply **SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel.**

**TO LET**, a **PUBLIC-HOUSE**, furniture, &c., lease to be disposed of cheap, locality good, capital innkeeper's business, 2000 pounds required, given immediately. Apply to **ALBEMARLE LLOYD, Jamieson-street.**

**TO LET**, a first-class **RESIDENCE**, in the most respectable and delightful part of the Point Pirie Road, with the best supply of water, rent moderate. Apply to **Mr. J. CAREW, 235, George-street, Sydney.**

**TO LET**, a **HOUSE**, in Prince-street, No. 61, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, good yard, with back entrance & water laid on. Apply **OWEN J. CARABINE, Gloucester-street.**

**TO LET**, two new **STORES** in Pitt-street North, convenient to the Circular Quay, three floors each. For further particulars apply to **F. F. HILLIS, Esq., Pitt-street.**

**TO LET**, 14 **UNFURNISHED PUBLIC-HOUSES**, in the

**T**O LET in the centre of Woolloomooloo, containing twelve rooms. Rent \$35. per week. Apply to **HENRY VAUGHAN**, King-street.

**T**O LET—to Dairymen and others—a four-room **COTTAGE**, with twenty acres of land, three miles from Sydney. Apply to Mr. **WALTER REAMES**, Aston-man, Petersham.

**T**O LET, delightfully situated, a **COTTAGE** of six rooms, with stable, coach-house, and other out-builds; flower garden in front, kitchen garden in rear, all in good order. For particulars apply to **M. PUGH**, 428, George-street.

**T**O LET, at Waverley, a **FAMILY** residence, containing eight rooms; also kitchen, pantry, servant's room, wash-house, mangling room; two-stall stable, coach-house, and coal shed; large lawn, garden, and good grass paddock, with abundant supply of the greatest water. Rent, £120. Apply 235, Pitt-street.

**T**O LET, a pleasantly-situated **HOUSE** in Minna-street, Miller's Point, at present occupied by W. F. Paul, Esq., containing six rooms; also a large kitchen; and a stable, large flagged yard and garden, commanding a delightful view of Darling Harbour. Apply to **JOHN CLEVERLEY**, 114, Abchurch-lane, where the house can be seen at any time between 10 o'clock and 4 p.m.

**T**O LET, with immediate possession, **BOXHEAD ESTATES**, near Windsor, containing 1900 acres of land, 400 of which are under cultivation; with dwelling-house, coach-house, stables, and barn, all enclosed by a ring fence, now in good order. Mr. Phipps, on the farm, will show the premises, and further particulars may be had of Mr. Major-General Pitt at No. 22, Potts' Point, Sydney, any day from 10 to 12 o'clock.

**TWO LOTS.** THE HOUSE in Victoria terrace, Milners Point, lately occupied by John Dwyer, Esq., contains entrance hall, eight large and lofty rooms, with extensive cellarage, and a spacious verandah overlooking the harbor. The house stands on a sloping site, one of the buildings contains space bedrooms, laundry, kitchen, coachhouse and four-stall stable. A garden attached. For further particulars apply to RICHARD ALLEN and WRENCH, Bank-buildings, or to the proprietor, HENRY MOORE Moore's Wharf.

**TO BE LET,** that elegant and commodious TOWN HOUSE, No. 1, Hyde Park Terrace, presently, and from the time of its completion, to be occupied by GILBERT ELLIOT, Esq., now about to be vacated, in consequence of that gentleman's departure from the colony. Rent £60 per annum, exclusive of rates, taxes, &c. Apply to WALKER, builders, Castlereagh-street. A two-stall stable, coach-house, hay loft, &c., may be had with the house, if desired.

**TWO FARMHouses, Spokenes.**

**HARBORIDEAN SOCIETY**, containing 1500 acres, being equal distance from Windsor and Parramatta, and half a mile from the main road, and unites with the estates of SIR GEORGE BEECHER.

It is subdivided into two large and nine smaller paddocks. The dwelling-house, a cottage, has ten convenient rooms, with an entrance hall, verandah, and a large garden, detached kitchen with other offices, road stabling and coach-houses; garden and orchard of *choice* seasonable trees, in full bearing, with other fruits. Mosaic paths and pleasure; in fact, fit for the residence of a respectable family.

There is a never-failing supply of pure water on the estate, the greater part of which may be supplied growing timber, principally frank, which may be made in a separate agreement for a reserve or otherwise.

Respectable individuals desiring information, are—

usually or by letter, to L. H. WHITE, auctioneer and commission agent, Windsor.

M. E. Possession can be immediately given, with the exception of two pedicels, containing 760 acres, which will not be available till the 1st September next.

Windsor, 30th May.

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